REMARKS

Entry of the foregoing amendments, and reexamination and reconsideration of the subject application, pursuant to and consistent with 37 C.F.R. §1.104 and §1.112, and in light of the following remarks, are respectfully requested.

Claim 10 has been amended; and consequently, Claims 10-21 are now present in this application.

Attached hereto is a marked version of the amended claim to show changes. The attached page is captioned **"VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES"**

Claims 10, 11, 15, and 17-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Hartman, which rejection is respectfully traversed. In col. 1, lines 9-20 of the Hartman, a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape is disclosed, which contains electrically conductive particles affording conductive paths through the thickness of the tape between arrays of electrical terminals on opposing sides of the tape. In col. 4, lines 5-59, examples of the electrically conductive particles used in the tape are described. In col. 5, lines 1-10, there are described examples of the photopolymerizable monomer. The tape by Hartman is for affording conductive paths through the thickness of the layer which make electrical connections between two arrays of electrical terminals. This is very different from the present invention, in which the composite magnetic substance is not for affording conductive paths. In col. 7,

lines 46-58, a thermally conductive and electrically insulative tape is disclosed. The surfaces of the electrically conductive particles are electrically insulative and thermally conductive. Such surfaces can be provided by oxides such as alumina, zirconia, zinc oxide, and tin oxide. That is, the surface of the electrically conductive particles are covered with the oxide layers. This structure is different from the present invention, in which a combination of separate particles, a soft magnetic powder and a thermally conductive powder, are dispersed in the organic binding agent. The composite magnetic body of this invention is an electromagnetic interference suppresser serving as the heat dissipation sheet and/or heat sink. Hartman does disclose a tape which is electrically insulative and thermally conductive made from electrically conductive particles having electrically insulative and thermally conductive surfaces. However, **claim 10** of the present invention specifically **recites two separate particles** dispersed, while **Hartman discloses a single particle** made of the two materials with one coating the other. Additionally, **claim 10 requires** a powder that is **soft magnetic**, while **Hartman discloses** nickel and iron which are **hard magnetic**.

Claims 10 and 11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by, or in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Goto et al. or Horie et al., which rejection is respectfully traversed. Goto is directed to a magnetic recording medium, and so the medium must be in motion relative to some electronic and/or magnetic device that generates magnetic waves. The claims of the

present invention recite a **stationary** electromagnetic interference suppressing article. It is important to note that in magnetic recording, the magnetic substance has a relatively high coercive force. The composite magnetic material used in electromagnetic interference suppressing CANNOT be used for magnetic recording, because it has a very low coercive force, as well as high permeability and core loss. Likewise, Horie discloses a magnetic core utilizing a material that cannot be used in an electromagnetic interference suppressor.

Claims 12, 13, and 14 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Hartman, Horie et al. or Goto et al. in view of Takahashi et al., which rejection is respectfully traversed. As noted above, Hartman, Horie et al. and Goto et al. fail to disclose the invention of claims 10 and 11. It is appreciated that the Examiner has recorgnized that the primary references also fail to anticipate claims 12, 13, and 14. Nevertheless, Takahashi fails to compensate for the inadequacies of the primary references. In addition, Takahashi discloses a magnetic recording medium, which must be in motion relative to some electronic and/or magnetic device that generates magnetic waves. Therefore, it is respectfully asserted that Takahashi is non-analogous and further fails to compensate for the inadequacies of the primary references.

Claims 10-13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by Takahashi et al., which rejection is respectfully traversed. Takahashi discloses a

magnetic recording medium, which must be in motion relative to some electronic and/or magnetic device that generates magnetic waves. Therefore, for the reasons discussed above with regard to Goto et al. and Horie et al., it is respectfully asserted that Takahashi fails to disclose the claimed invention.

Claims 16 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Hartman in view of Ogawa et al. or Takahashi et al., which rejection is respectfully traversed. For the same reasons as urged above, it is respectfully asserted that neither the primary reference nor modifying references teach the claimed invention, alone or in combination thereof.

In light of the foregoing, the application is now believed to be in proper form for allowance of all claims. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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DATE: November 29 '01

NAME: Hamida Jaffer

SIGNATURE: HJaffer

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES

10. (Twice Amended) An electronic device comprising:

a[n] <u>stationary</u> electromagnetic interference suppressing article for suppressing electromagnetic interference due to external and/or internal presence of electromagnetic waves, being comprised of soft magnetic powder dispersed through an organic binding agent and also including a heat conductive powder dispersed therethrough, for improving the thermal conductivity of said electromagnetic interference suppressing body during use thereof in association with said electronic device.